

# GERMAN NAVAL PROGRESS • GENEVA'S REGRET • MEETING OF RACES ENGLISH FIELD MARSHAL WANTS COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING

## EAST AND WEST TO MEET IN LONDON

First Universal Races Congress, Organized by Dr. Adler, of Columbia University, Will Be Held Next Year.

(Special Dispatch.)  
LONDON, Saturday.  
ONE of the most remarkable congresses ever held in London is to take place next year soon after the coronation. It is to be a meeting of East and West and will be known as the "First Universal Races Congress." It was organized as far back as 1903 by Dr. Felix Adler, professor of social ethics of Columbia University, and the responses to the appeal have been so numerous that up to the present more than fifty nations have intimated their intention of being represented.

There are thirty presidents of parliaments, a dozen British governors, nearly the same number of prime ministers, 150 professors of international law, more than forty overseas bishops and 120 members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration of the Second Hague Conference, and the general secretary is Mr. G. Spiller, of Hampstead, who has gone to America to make fuller arrangements there.

The writers of papers include many eminent men, such as Sir John Macdonell, Master of the Supreme Court; Sir Charles Bruce, late Governor of Mauritius; Sir Sydney Olivier, Governor of Jamaica; Sir Henry Johnson, the well known traveler and explorer; Dr. Giuseppe Sergi, of Rome; His Excellency Wu Ting-fang, late Chinese Ambassador at Washington; Mr. J. C. Croxson, of Washington, chief statistician of the United States Immigration Commission; Mons. Leon Bourgeois, late French Prime Minister, and a host of others, all equally eminent and well known.

The object of the congress is to discuss, in the light of modern knowledge and the modern conscience, the general relations existing between the peoples of the West and those of the East—between the white and the colored peoples—with a view to encouraging between them a fuller understanding, the most friendly feelings and a heartier co-operation, political questions being subordinated to this comprehensive end.

## STARS PROPHECY

### IRISH TROUBLES

Definite Predictions in Moore's Almanac, Which Is Now in Its 24th Year.

(Special Dispatch.)  
LONDON, Saturday.  
MOORE'S Almanac for the ensuing year has just been issued, and pag-

ethmen who pin their faith to the long-distance predictions of this volume as to the future find many signposts of trouble ahead. This almanac, too, speaks with some authority, for it is now in the 24th year of its career, and, therefore, has some standing in the very highest quarters. Most of the forecasts drawn from the "voice of the stars" are sufficiently vague to cover anything that may happen. Among the most definite prophecies are those relating to Ireland.

In February the "great green isle" will begin a period of great misfortune, "for Saturn enters her ruling sign and remains therein during the coming three years." "Much sorrow" will be its lot in April, "serious troubles" are foretold for May, "terrible happenings" in August, while disaster will pursue throughout the year and the harvest will be a failure.

Referring to the United Kingdom generally, it is held that "the culmination of Mercury shows an increase of trade and commerce, but being in square to Neptune, shows scandal in high life." Also the vague declaration that "Jupiter in the fifth" will be favorable to theatres and music halls, but the affliction of Venus in the seventh house shows a large crop of divorcees, and many unpleasant revelations will be brought to light.

This same "affliction of the seventh house," whatever that may be, is going to cause the government trouble in August, and it is warned to be on the alert against international difficulties. Altogether, it would appear that a busy time is ahead.

## TRADE IN OSTRICH FEATHERS BOOMING

### The Price Fast Going Up and the Weight Sold Increases in Proportion.

(Special Dispatch.)  
LONDON, Saturday.

THE trade in ostrich plumes is booming, and importers of these feathers are being hard pushed by Court milliners and dressmakers in anticipation of the coronation season next year. The weight of feathers is increasing with every sale in Mincing Lane, and at the last sale the weight sold amounted to 115,500 pounds, an advance of 1,000 pounds in two months, but that does not meet the demand, orders coming in from the West which it will take a considerable time to meet.

"The trade in ostrich plumes," an ostrich feather merchant told a correspondent, "is like the trade in diamonds. Its volume has depended on the prosperity of America. When things are good in America then trade is good for us. Now it is booming, for ostrich plumes are sure to be all the fashion next spring. At present feathers vary in price from \$20 downward, but, of course, many feathers go to the making of one expensive plume, new feathers being joined to the existing feather to obtain the desired length and droop."

## Geneva Loses Its Teacher of Musical Rhythm, Mons. Emile Jacques-Dalcroze



### Accepts Invitation of Dresden to Practise His Method in That City.

### PUPILS ARE TRAINED TO EXPRESS EMOTION

(Special Correspondence.)  
GENEVA.—Mons. Emile Jacques-Dalcroze is leaving Geneva, and great is the regret felt here at his departure. What Geneva loses Dresden will gain for the Saxon capital, fully appreciative of the importance of the new school of music which Mons. Jacques-Dalcroze has created, made him a splendid pecuniary offer to go to Dresden, where, as a further inducement to him, he has been offered a building to form a school of his own and the use of the Royal Theatre of that great musical centre. And so, reluctantly, the initiator of the method of teaching musical rhythm by means of gymnastic exercises leaves here.

On the eve of his departure Mons. Jacques-Dalcroze was good enough to allow me to attend one of his classes, a privilege granted to very few. And, be it said right off, it was an artistic treat worth going very far to see. It took place in the smaller hall of the big building known as the Salle de la Constitution. There, at half-past five in the afternoon, some couple of score of pupils were assembled, a lot of comely maidens and young girls of pretty well all ages, from twenty down to ten or perhaps less.

### UNCONVENTIONAL DRESS.

They were clothed in close-fitting combination blue knitted garments, which left the legs free down from above the knees, short-cut arms and a certain amount of décolleté. Their feet were bare. Their hair was almost invariably dressed in Greek style, and the general effect was most graceful and harmonious. Strange as it may seem, the French have taken objection to the above simple clothing of the figure as indecent, whereas the Germans have accepted it as being proper and right. In my judgment, none but those morally degenerate or of purblind minds could see any indecency in it. Put skirts upon those naturally graceful figures and you remove the entire classic spirit of the exercises.

For one hour and a half these girls went through a series of the most graceful motions possible to imagine. Mons. Jacques-Dalcroze's system is nothing new, but for those who read this and have not seen his pupils work a little explanation is necessary. It must not be confounded in any way with the dances of Miss Duncan, Miss Maud Allan, Miss Olga Desmond, Miss Ruth St. Denis or the Weissenhof sisters. Theirs is dancing to music. The Jacques-Dalcroze system is not to teach dancing, but to cultivate the musical instincts latent in his pupils by inclining them to a spontaneous and natural plastic realization of musical rhythms. And he wishes it especially understood that his pupils are not dancers, but that they are devoting themselves to musical instruction and not to theatrical dancing.

### TRAINED TO EXPRESS EMOTION.

His pupils above all are musically inspired, and simply express, with the movements of their bodies, the emotions which music arouses in their souls. They are trained to the end that the body, under the influence of artistic rhythms, becomes susceptible to them—rousing itself to realize them quite naturally, without timidity and without exaggeration.

Mons. Jacques-Dalcroze, by his method, seeks to give his pupils a new mentality, to furnish them with force of character, to awaken dormant faculties, to inspire musical sentiment and artistic emotions, which he maintains must needs be the elementary groundwork for any one aspiring to become a musician in the true sense of the term. The prevailing ideal of old was that it is only the natural-born musician who can become inspired, but here it is that the musical talent can be created in almost any one by the gymnastic rhythmic education.

And so, with the professor at the piano, those girls proceeded to go through a most graceful and artistic series of exercises, which may perhaps best be termed a compromise between dancing and calisthenics, all in the most perfect harmony of motion imaginable, a poem of corporeal rhythm.



their every movement, and that other players were not so successful. That may be, for the professor has made this his life work.

### SOME OF THE EXERCISES.

There were exercises for the independence of the limbs, to display the mastery of the brain over the body. The feet beat "trois temps" and the hands two, in the same period. The right hand beats "trois temps" and the left "deux temps." There were those for the developing of spontaneous will. The right hand beats "quatre temps," the left "quatre temps," and at the word "hop" the reverse. Third, there were exercises for the independence of the limbs and will. The feet beat "quatre temps" and the hands brought together marking syncope; at the word "hop" the hands marked time, the feet syncope. There were the so-called exercises, rhythmic movements truly surprising, and all done with the grace of high artistic sentiment.

At one moment proper breathing movements were practised with the windows open, then singing. The professor rapidly struck five notes from different octaves, the class entered, always starting from 30 in the scales to which the notes belonged. At one time the whole class was retreating, with various expressions given to the music of feelings which would cause a retreating movement. At another it was a running movement, keeping time to the music, and then all at once when the climax arrived it was represented by a graceful leap in the air.

Most of the older girls are qualified as professors. Many of Mons. Jacques-Dalcroze's former pupils are in various parts of Germany, very busy and much sought after, for the system is being taken up by the practical Germans with gusto.

As for Mons. Jacques-Dalcroze, he is a modest man, who cares to say little about himself, but of whom, one feels sure, much will be heard of hereafter.

## Sir Evelyn Wood Strongly Urges Compulsory Service

### Distinguished Field Marshal Tells English People of the Horrors of Invasion.

### SOUNDS CALL TO ARMS

(Special Dispatch.)  
LONDON, Saturday.

AMONG prominent Englishmen who have most recently actively advocated the enactment of universal compulsory military training of the male population of the United Kingdom is Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood. Affirming that it is the duty of every man to defend his country in times of national danger, he contends that to do so effectively every man must be systematically trained as a soldier in times of peace. To this end, in so far as it may be obtained in existing circumstances, he has been foremost in urging the widespread establishment of miniature rifle ranges.

"It is now generally admitted," said he, when he recently presided, at the invitation of Lady St. Helier, at the opening of such a practice range at Cold Ash, in Berkshire, "that, however inadequate the training on a miniature range may be in comparison with that obtainable on an open range, yet nine-tenths of the difficulty of service shooting may be overcome on a miniature range."

"For many years, both officially and privately, I have advocated compulsory service for home defence. I believe the need of compulsory service is all the greater to-day. The difficulty of persuading the British public of this necessity is partly due to the immunity which they have enjoyed from the horrible sufferings inseparable from an invasion, successful or unsuccessful."

"If any of you here live to see our country invaded—and, humanly speaking, unless the whole male population is trained to arms, I believe some of you certainly will see that result—it is well that you should realize what would happen right here when, say, ten thousand men of an enemy's army reach Newbury."

"In the Franco-Prussian War on one occasion the general, anxious to keep his soldiers in good heart, ordered double rations to be exacted from the inhabitants, and the clergyman of Froeschweiler, in Alsace, a village I have frequently visited, tells in a published narrative of the war a pleasant story of the result to a couple of peasants with many children."



GENERAL SIR EVELYN WOOD

"They had eleven loaves in the house, and gave up to a requisitioning party all but one, which they concealed by tucking a little girl sit on it. She got so tired of the uncomfortable seat that the loaf then was hidden in a dovecote, where it was found by another party of soldiers. The father pleaded that his children must starve if the loaf was taken, and the soldiers left them half of it. As the clergyman writes of the invaders, 'Though we suffered terribly, the soldiers had to live.'"

"My main interest in the village was on account of the devoted courage of General Michel's cuirassier brigade, which in repeated efforts to gain time for the injured to retire, accepted death and was annihilated. In a French convalescent home at Brighton there is now one of seven of the cuirassiers who survived. He says that, terrible as were the battle scenes, requisitioning a French village and carrying off from one's own people every morsel of food was still worse."

"It is high time that we awake to realize that I believe that compulsory military training should be enforced at the earliest moment."

### CHINESE IN CURRICULUM.

(Special Dispatch.)  
LONDON, Saturday.

Great Britain has begun to realize the possibilities of trade with China, and the desirability of the rapid increase of relations between the West and the people of the Celestial Empire has been singularly emphasized by the addition of the Chinese language to the curriculum of King's College.

## "GERMAN WAR CRAFT MODELS"

### "Dreadnoughts Are Masterpieces of Design," Says Correspondent.

(Special Correspondence.)

WILHELMSHAVEN.—On board the Westfalen, flagship of the first squadron of the German high sea fleet, the second of German Dreadnoughts, I was welcomed by Vice Admiral Pohl, in command. The Vice Admiral spoke to me of his very great appreciation of the United States navy and of his high regard for its officers.

In China and elsewhere he has learned to know the value of these officers, and among them he has many friends. Before we parted he drank the health of the American navy.

The Admiral is certainly one of the most capable and valued of German flag officers and he had me look round on the ships of his magnificent command with natural pride in the service to which he belongs. Two days ago the battle ships Zähringen and Wittelsbach went out on commission, turning over their companies to the Rheinland and the Posen, so that now, with his flagship and the Nassau, Admiral Pohl has under his orders the first homogeneous division of German Dreadnoughts.

### OTHERS TO JOIN COMMAND.

The Admiral tells me that next year—perhaps one of them earlier—three other Dreadnoughts, the Thüringen, Helgoland and Ostfriesland, will join his command.

Splendid is the appearance of these German Dreadnoughts as they lie in the noble harbor which German genius and enterprise, working steadily onward, have created. They do not resemble in disposition of armament the plans of the new battle ships of other nations. In the Westfalen and her three sisters, as is well known, there are barbettes forward and abaft and two barbettes on either broadside, giving six big guns to fire ahead, six astern and eight on either beam. I observed, too, that in the Ostfriesland, which is in an advanced stage of construction, but without her guns on board, the same arrangement is preserved.

Nothing is known as to the plans of future ships, but there will almost certainly be changes. I am told that all barbettes may yet be placed on the centre line, as in American and the new British ships.

The view of the Vice Admiral is that the development of the German navy is in consonance with the genius of the German people. "We know what is an object," he said, "and we go steadily forward to its attainment." This is truly the characteristic of the German race.

### SEES WORKING OF GUNS.

From stem to stern, from bridge and conning tower to boiler and engine rooms, I have visited every part of the Westfalen, and believe that I am the first foreigner to be allowed that privilege.

I have also visited the submerged torpedo rooms, and have seen the whole system, the internal economy of the ship. After much experience of the ships of other nations I am able to say that the new German Dreadnoughts are masterpieces of design.

Admiral Pohl drew my attention to the advantages of the harbor, with its splendid new entrance through two great masonry locks, and said that he could take out his whole squadron of eight battle ships, with attendant cruisers, in a single tide.

The sea battalion, which consists of a fine set of men, has returned from exercises and marched through the town to its barracks. The men are still clad in blue, but some men here have the new gray-green uniform which is to become the service dress of both navy and army.

## OFFICIAL'S TASK LIKE SOLOMON'S

### Public Vaccinator's Problem in Case of a Child, "Half Italian," Its Father Declares.

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, Saturday.  
ACCORDING to the British Medical Journal a public vaccinator has been confronted with a curious problem. The father of a child who had attained the age of four months, and whose name appeared on the public vaccinator's list, wrote to that official a letter in which he explained that he was not, unlike many Englishmen, a conscientious objector to vaccination. But his wife, so he explained, was an Italian, and desired to bring up the child in the manner followed in her native country, where the child would be vaccinated at the school age and not in early infancy.

"My wife wished me to say to you," concluded the communication, "that the child is half Italian, and if the English government enforces vaccination it must undertake to confine the effects of vaccination to the English portion of the infant. She claims the protection of the Italian Consul for the Italian half of the boy."

The question, which is actually pending, has brought no definite suggestions from the vaccinators, and it is held that compared to the problem presented Solomon had a comparatively easy task when he handed down his historic decision.

## Great Britain's Defences Keep Pace with Her Need

Naval Correspondent Refutes

### Lord Charles Beresford's Worst Forebodings.

### ADMIRAL'S FIGURES PROVE UNRELIABLE

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, Saturday.  
AS the naval question will be the subject of much discussion when Parliament reassembles next month, it is not surprising that Lord Charles Beresford should have taken time by the forelock and addressed two open letters to the Prime Minister on the subject of the naval policy of his government.

The real interest of these communications lies in the accuracy and reliability of the figures which the Admiral has put together as to the relative positions of the fleets of Great Britain and those of Germany, Austria and Italy in the financial year 1913-1914. Unfortunately, Lord Charles has been somewhat extravagant in his estimates regarding the fleets of the last three named Powers, while he has been unable to include in his total of British vessels those to be built next year. The number of these is at present unknown, of course, but they will join the fighting line several months before the termination of what Lord Charles terms the critical period.

### Lord Charles' Estimate.

Dealing with Dreadnoughts alone, Lord Charles Beresford estimates that three years hence the position under existing arrangements will be—Great Britain, 25 ships; Germany, 21; Italy, 4; and Austria, 1, or a total of 25 British against 26 for the Triple Alliance. The figure for Germany is that given by Mr. Asquith in July during the debate on the shipbuilding vote and is inclusive of the four armored ships which she will begin next year. The eight ships for Austria and Italy, however, are at least problematical. Only two are actually building at Trieste, and the money for them has yet to be voted by the delegations, although there is little doubt that they will eventually become government vessels.

Italy has launched one ship and begun three others, but her constructive capacity is such that not more than two will be ready early in 1914, allowing four years as the period for building. Most of the Italian battle ships now in commission, which are less than two-thirds the size of the new Dreadnoughts, have occupied six years in construction.

Turning to the ships of the pre-Dreadnought era, we find that early in 1914 Great Britain will possess forty battle ships not more than twenty years old, their total displacement being 58,255 tons. The German navy will include twenty such vessels, with a total displacement of 20,555 tons. Italy will have eight and Austria twelve pre-Dreadnought battle ships, with a combined tonnage of 23,517, or a total for the three Powers of the Triple Alliance of 64,882 tons, as compared with the 58,255 tons of the British ships. The British superiority, therefore, will be equal to nearly thirty per cent.

### In England's Favor.

The position is even more favorable to Great Britain when the armored cruisers of the pre-Dreadnought period are considered. In 1914 England will have thirty-five of these vessels, all under twenty years of age from date of launch, with a total displacement of 46,000 tons. Germany will have nine, with a combined tonnage



LORD CHARLES BERESFORD

of 91,074; Italy a similar number, displacing together 55,811 tons, and Austria two, of 12,435 tons.

The aggregate displacement of the armored cruisers of the Triple Alliance will therefore be 181,221 tons, while the British aggregate, as shown above, will be more than double this total.

Taking next protected and unarmored cruisers for the defence of commerce, with which Lord Charles deals in his second letter, the relative figures for 1914 should be—Great Britain, 58 vessels, of an aggregate displacement of 321,115 tons; Germany, 59 vessels, of 137,451 tons; Italy, 4 vessels, of 1,531 tons, and Austria 5, of 11,605 tons.

England will therefore possess a strength in unarmored, as in armored, cruisers of more than twice that of Germany, Italy and Austria combined.

In regard to destroyers there will be under fifteen years old a total of 121 British boats early in 1914, with a combined displacement of 50,500 tons. This figure excludes, of course, any which may be provided in the next two programmes. Excluding in the same way those boats to be built under the 1911 and 1912 programmes, Germany will have at the same time 109 vessels, displacing in the aggregate 58,602 tons. Italy will have, according to present arrangements, 22, of 7,590 tons, and Austria 12, of 1,556 tons, or a total for the Triple Alliance of 141 boats, with an aggregate displacement of 70,575 tons.

### No Inferiority in Size.

The slight inferiority in numbers, but not in size, is quite outweighed by the torpedo boats, for in this category Great Britain includes the thirty-six turbine driven coastal destroyers, which surpass many of the foreign destroyers; while in regard to submarines, England has provided for eighty-four, or, if the original 110-tons and the A class boats are ruled out as obsolete, sixty-eight, as compared with eight for Germany and seven each for Austria and Italy.

Much depends upon the provision made next year for battle ships and in the next two years for cruisers and torpedo craft, but the above figures can hardly be said to support the contention of Lord Charles Beresford that three years hence the naval defence of the empire will be fraught with danger "whose gravity I believe it to be difficult to exaggerate."

## SHOPKEEPERS IN SOCIETY SUCCEED

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, Saturday.  
IT is not considered nowadays by any means a ban to the ranks of the "upper circle" to be associated in any way with trade. Indeed, the number of women well up in the ranks of society who are taking to trade either as means of adding to their depleted purses or from the pure love of it, grows every year.

The most recent recruit to the ranks of fashionable shopkeepers is Lady Angela Knox, who has followed in the footsteps of Mrs. Patrick Heron-Maxwell and Mrs. Wellesley, a relation through marriage with the Duke of Wellington, and opened a flower shop in George street, Portman square, over which she has for a sign, "My Shop," written in neat gilt letters. Lady Angela has always been praised for her business skill in achieving great success at business organized for the sake of charity, and she does not leave her new shop to her own circle.

But the English women belonging to aristocratic families who either serve or have served "behind the counter" are by no means few. Indeed, it is just about twenty years ago since Lady Granville Gordon created a bit of a sensation and set the example for others by opening a hat store in Park street, Grosvenor square, under the name of "Dierce," which, standing for ivy, is the badge of her family. Attending to her shop herself, she soon set up a big custom.

Mrs. "Jack" Cumming, a very popular hostess in London, also made a big success as a fashionable milliner, her hats being for a time all the rage. The well known hat shop in Dover street, which goes by the name of "Levena," was founded by Lady Rachel Bynn. For several years Lady Warwick kept shop in

Hand street, and did a great business in the most exquisite linens, frocks, artistic tea gowns and garden hats, made by her own workers in Essex. Lady Bessborough, when she was Viscountess Dunsannon, kept a shop of the same sort in the West End.

There are other society women who have even made laundries their trade, though without allowing their real names to be made public. There are others who have registered for servants. Mrs. Granville Knox opened a miniature establishment, and other well known society women followed her example with profit to themselves and pleasure to their friends.

The Duchess of Abercorn has a creamery near her Irish home, Ballynascourt, near Belfast, from which she supplies many of the West End mansions, as well as some of the big Atlantic liners. Miss Frances Wolsey keeps a school for women gardeners in Sussex, while a well known old curiosity shop in the Kensington road is also the property of a society woman who keeps her name a secret.

## MYSTERIOUS PLAGUE IN ENGLISH COUNTY

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, Saturday.  
A mysterious and extremely fatal disease, to which doctors up to the present are unable to give a name, has broken out in Ludbrook, a village in Suffolk, and carried off four persons after illness lasting only two or three days.

A medical correspondent who has been investigating the disease writes that the symptoms point to a devastating and rapidly spreading plague which is rarely met with in England. While the high fever, sudden onset, cough and congestion of the bases of the lungs pointed to acute pneumonia of an infectious or septic type, one of the local physicians stated that the intensely infectious character of the malady and the nature of the lung expectorations pointed to a pneumonia of a much more dangerous origin.

So anxious were the medical authorities regarding the seriousness of the outbreak, which none dared diagnose, that Professor Sims Woodhead, of Cambridge, Dr. Balfour, medical officer to the Local Government Board, and Dr. J. Heath, the honorary bacteriologist to the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital, were deputed to inquire into the mysterious